

LITTLE WATER FOR BIG FIRE.

LOW PRESSURE HAMPER FIREMEN IN FIGHTING BLAZE.

A Half Hour Is Wasted Before Effective Streams Are Turned on Horners' Storage Building—Member of Firm Says Lack of Water Caused Big Loss.

A fire that started in the furniture storage building of R. J. Horner & Co., at 109 West Twenty-fourth street, yesterday morning, gutted the building. The firemen were greatly hampered by insufficient water pressure, and it was nearly half an hour after the arrival of the first engines before enough water was obtained to make an impression on the flames.

The fire started on the third floor, which was used as a packing room, probably from defective insulation of electric light wires. The employees tried to fight it with the apparatus they had on hand and no alarm was sent until the blaze had got away from them.

On the third floor were ten men and a woman, some of whom got out by the rear fire escapes while others jumped ten feet to the roof of 307 Sixth avenue. George Lander of Fort Lee broke his leg in jumping to the roof, and it was in taken to the New York Hospital. Benjamin F. Sherwood of 20 Tenth street, who was on the fourth floor when the fire started, had his hands and arms slightly injured. He was taken to the New York Hospital. The firemen arrived with the first engines and immediately sent a second alarm. The fire was on the second floor and it was not until the second fire engine arrived that the fire was under control. The fire was a drizzling stream came and the chief was obliged to order his men back to the street. Then two engines were sent to Seventh avenue in search of better water pressure and more time was lost.

When Acting Chief Binns arrived he sent a third and fourth alarm. He had plenty of engines but at no time did they have water enough to do their best work. A request for more pressure was sent to the Department of Water Supply and the fire was under control. The fire was on the second floor and it was not until the second fire engine arrived that the fire was under control. The fire was a drizzling stream came and the chief was obliged to order his men back to the street. Then two engines were sent to Seventh avenue in search of better water pressure and more time was lost.

It was nothing less than an outrage that there was no more water pressure. The lack of pressure caused the great loss. I am disgusted with the whole affair.

Mayor McClellan received a report, last Wednesday, from Water Commissioner John T. Oakley, regarding the advisability of installing salt water mains. The Commissioner's report pointed out that there is always a sufficient supply of fresh water to cope with the average volume of fires in this city. What is needed, according to the report, is more pressure and a larger system of mains. He recommended that three pumping stations be erected in the congested shopping district to supply water at a pressure of 300 pounds.

FIRE IN TEEFF WELLERS.

Employees Put It Out Quickly and Wonder What Caused It and Others.

The clerks in the wholesale dry goods house of the Teeff Weller Company, at 226 Broadway, got a bad scare yesterday afternoon when fire was discovered in the subcellar, where large quantities of goods are stored. Following the alarm, workers began to pump up the elevator shaft and there was a hurried preparation for a general exodus.

The fire was in the corner of the building at Broadway and West Street. It was discovered by a number of the employees who ran into the subcellar, manned the fire buckets and stretched the fire hose. They had the blaze out before the fire department arrived. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Although the damage was a mere trifle, it caused a great deal of anxiety, as this is the fourth or fifth fire that has started in the store within a few months. With one exception, the fires have all been in the subcellar and their origin has not been determined. On account of insurance regulations, no smoking is allowed in the store.

It is thought that certain employees have tried to evade that regulation by smoking on the quiet in the subcellar.

THE BROOM TRUST.

Manufacturers in Doubt as to Whether It Can Control the Market.

FONDA, N. Y., March 19.—Although the broom manufacturers of the Mohawk Valley have signed a new agreement, turning over their plants to the \$13,000,000 broom combine, it is said, will be organized next week in Chicago, some of the manufacturers are very much in doubt as to the feasibility of such a combination.

They argue that it requires but very little capital to engage in the broom business, and that the combine will be a failure. They also claim that the combine will be a failure. They also claim that the combine will be a failure.

BUY ALTON BRIDGE.

Agreement of Ten of the Roads in St. Louis Terminal Association.

Representatives of the railroads comprising the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis held several meetings in this city last week, and it was announced yesterday that as a result of the meetings ten of the fourteen roads, including the Rock Island, had agreed to purchase the Alton Bridge. The purchase of the bridge has been under discussion for some months, but was opposed by the Rock Island until it was agreed to by the other roads.

At a meeting held two months ago President Ramsey of the Wabash, and Yorkum of the Frisco, and Receiver Mallott of the Vandenberg, were appointed a committee to investigate the advisability of the purchase of the property. Their report was favorable, and ten of the roads joined in the purchase. The price of the bridge was put, it is said, at \$3,000,000.

Temple Iron Co. Elects Officers.

Reading, Pa., March 19.—The annual meeting and election of officers of the Temple Iron Company was held here yesterday afternoon. These officers were elected: President, George F. Baer; vice-president, Archibald L. de Seran; directors, W. H. C. L. Underwood, president of the Erie; Thomas Fowler, president of the N. Y. & E. R. R.; J. A. Stearns, Jr., Maxwell E. B. Thomas, president of the Erie; Albert Broden, superintendent of the Reading Iron Company; and Joseph S. Harris, ex-president of the Reading.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A movement is under way to form a pool of railroad spike manufacturers to include the Illinois Steel Company, the Tredegar Iron Works and the American Iron Works.

The United States Rubber Company has notified the trade of a 7 per cent. advance in rubber foot wear on account of the advance in crude rubber since the company announced prices on Feb. 1.

James T. Elliott, chairman of the recent meeting of bondholders of the Standard Road and Erie Company, has appointed W. A. Nash, president of the Erie, as a committee member. Mr. Nash is president of the American Express Company. Mr. Nash is president of the American Express Company.

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

There was strong evidence yesterday that the bull crowd in cotton, having been heavily short of stocks as a hedge against its commitments in the commodity, was being badly whipped.

Some of the most urgent covering seen in the course of the two hours trading was done by brokers supposed to be acting for the Sully contingent. A prominent bear house was also a large buyer of cotton around the room. Brokers who were in a position to know said yesterday that there was no doubt about the Sully crowd's having been heavily short of the stock market, and some went so far as to declare that the operation from the bull side of various stocks had been conducted largely at its expense. A good deal of buying thought yesterday to be short covering for the account of the cotton operator and his associates looked as if it might represent the clearing out of contracts on which margins had been exhausted.

Instead of showing diminished proportions, the borrowing demand for stocks in the loan department yesterday was as large as on any previous day of the week, with perhaps one exception. The stocks in most demand were Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Union Pacific, Atchafalpa, St. Paul and Steel preferred. There also was a fairly active inquiry for Metropolitan, Amalgamated Copper and New York Central.

It was asserted yesterday by some of the most competent room critics that the extent of the short interest had been greatly underestimated. Several of the prominent bear houses are believed yet to be heavily short of the market. "This is an extraordinary situation," one of the critics said. "You would think that such an advance as we have had would have eliminated a large proportion of the short interest, but the shorts have not only been bidding up each other but have been buying the short interest up with them. I dare say that on each point of the advance, in Pennsylvania for example, the fresh short selling has about balanced the short covering. You very seldom see a bear house that is not a part of the bear crowd as it has exhibited on this rise."

London took the Sully failure very calmly. The prices quoted from the American quarter of the London market at the hour of the opening here were a trifle higher than Friday's closing. In the first ten minutes of trading the Baltimore and Ohio advanced 1/2 per cent. to 1 1/2 per cent. St. Paul 1/2 per cent. to 1 1/2 per cent. L. & N. 1/2 per cent. to 1 1/2 per cent. Missouri Pacific 1/2 per cent. to 1 1/2 per cent. and other stocks proportionately. These advances were not, however, of great importance, as the volume of trading was very light. Prices eased a little toward the end of the first half hour, but advanced again on very active buying. The market was led by the so-called standard stocks, such as Paul, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Atchafalpa, Baltimore and Ohio and Missouri Pacific. Gates & Co. were heavy buyers of various stocks. It is said that this house has been buying Atchafalpa heavily, itself and through other brokers, for several days. Mendham Bros. also were prominent as buyers of the general market, appearing most prominently in Reading, of which they took possibly 5,000 shares. The bank statement was a sufficient reason for the advance in its appearance prices made further advances, closing generally at the highest.

The professional room contingent that had been opposing the market so strenuously for several days sold heavily on the further advances yesterday, thereby maintaining the short interest. This resistance appears to be precisely what the bull crowd wants in lieu of an outside public interest.

Gates & Co. say: "It is our belief that the next week will see further advances in our market, and we think that Atchafalpa, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and United States Steel are especially likely to be replaced at moderate concessions. A good many traders habitually sell the market on a strong Monday morning opening.

The bull element predicted, after the close yesterday, that there would be a "big" opening on Monday. The opinion of some of the best traders was that stocks sold on any further advance Monday afternoon could probably be replaced at moderate concessions. A good many traders habitually sell the market on a strong Monday morning opening.

There is an old saying in Wall Street that one way to break a man is to give him too much credit. Sentiment among brokers at the close of the week was more optimistic. Most of the commission houses in cotton, however, buth, there is reported from many quarters a greater willingness to trade on the part of clients who have been out of the market for months. If the response to the letters that went out of Wall Street after the close of business Saturday fulfils the expectations of brokers there should be an accumulation of outside buying orders for the opening on Monday.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange who have recently been unable to obtain advances to the Cotton Exchange are glad to hear that they don't get any further. They were declined at first to recent the attitude of the Cotton Exchange people, whose only excuse for turning them down was that enough outsiders had already been taken in. During the speculative boom in cotton the membership of the Cotton Exchange grew very rapidly, and the older members began to feel a bit dubious about the future.

Brokers are now expecting that the speculative interest diverted first to cotton and then to grain will return to the stock market. There is a certain trading element that seems to go from one market to another as by one hand it is closed and by the other it is open. In commodity speculation the stock market feels its absence. Now that this element has been whipped both in cotton and in grain Wall Street is expecting it back.

"What a place Wall Street is for seeing human nature!" observed a broker last week whose experience with the speculative side of human nature has been ample and varied. "The weakness of the trader who takes a profit, then sees that he got out too soon and gets in again always at the wrong time is a by-word among us; but you would be surprised to find how frequently the same thing is done by pools and individual manipulators. I have seen it a thousand times. A stock is taken hold of and made active on rising prices with the object of distributing a certain amount of the advance. The manipulation may have to be kept up for several weeks before speculative interest is aroused. At length the daily returns begin to show that the stock is being sold, then bought, finally the distribution contemplated is accomplished, and those who have been making the market retire. It very frequently happens that the stock continues to advance, and then, without artificial assistance, the public running away with it. The original pool is tempted to get in again for another turn, and if it does get in again the chances are that it will average the market and find itself with a lot of its own stock, the outside speculative interest abruptly subsiding. I have known pools to follow their stocks up in that way, getting out in and again two or three times, and then, when the market is at their own goods at the top. The human nature of it is the same as in the case of the trader who sells out his long stocks too soon, sees them advance four or five points more and then, without any reason, sells them any longer, buys again at the top."

Optimistic commentators dwell upon the probability that the collapse of the cotton market will greatly stimulate exports of that commodity, thereby creating foreign exchange at a most opportune time. They call attention to the fact that the forced buying of cotton at high figures has been a mill owners buying only in a hand-to-mouth manner, or, in other words, that the foreigners have stocked up with very cheap cotton. They also claim that the cotton manufacturers, having held off, are now in a position to take advantage of the lower prices. "In this way," said one observer last week, after the Sully failure, "we are only cashing in on the Sully failure. Our planers have reaped the benefit of cotton operators at higher figures, and now our mill owners will get the benefit of cheaper cotton, besides the comfort of the foreigners who got theirs at higher figures."

The state of the put-in-call business in New street is wretched. Between a falling off in both the supply of privileges and the demand for them, the brokers are in a bad way. The few surviving privilege writers are a good deal more conservative than they used to be.

ASTORIA STEEL CO. SPENDS.

J. Frederick Kernochan President—Difficulties Said to Be Temporary.

Colby M. Chester, Jr., has been appointed receiver for the Astoria Steel Company of Astoria, L. I., on the application of Charles A. Moore of Manning, Maxwell & Moore. The company was incorporated on June 1, 1903, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of \$800,000, to take over the business of the New York Steel and Wire Company. It manufactured steel castings until Jan. 1, last, when it was sold to the amount of \$225,000 had been issued. There is a mortgage of \$150,000 on the real estate. The unsecured liabilities are reported to be about \$80,000. J. Frederick Kernochan was president and Thomas C. Clarke secretary and treasurer. The suspension is only temporary, and it is expected that all the creditors will be paid in full in a short time.

RESTORATION OF GRAIN RATES.

Proposed Pending Arbitration on Railroad Differentials.

Conference among the executives of the trunk lines which have been engaged in the grain rate disturbances have been under way for several days with the object of restoring rates on grain from Buffalo to New York and Philadelphia until the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, sitting unofficially as a board of arbitration, adjust the whole question of differentials.

With the announcement of the revocation of such a board the rates will be restored to the old basis of five cents a bushel, and the rates will remain at that figure until the board has announced its findings. There has been comparatively little grain moving at the low rates, which is the reason for the present rate. The opening of navigation, now near at hand, the trunk lines would incur serious losses if the low rates continued.

The present rate, which went into effect on March 15, and under it wheat is transported for one cent a bushel and oats for nothing. The Pennsylvania announced last week that it would again put into effect a 4-cent differential in favor of Philadelphia, but if present plans are carried out this will not be done and the old rates will be restored.

ROCK ISLAND BOND ISSUE.

Opposition to Bill to Make These Bonds Lawful for Savings Banks.

The meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to authorize an issue of \$183,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds is to be held tomorrow in Davenport, Ia. The meeting was called originally for Oct. 8, 1903, but was adjourned.

The bond issue, which is for the immediate purpose of reimbursing the company's treasury for some \$25,000,000 spent for new lines and equipment and bond retirement, was to have been \$225,000,000, but in a circular sent to stockholders on Jan. 14, President W. B. Lewis said that it had been reduced to \$183,000,000 in order to keep the bonds available for investment under the New York Savings Bank laws.

The Melwan bill, which was recently introduced into the Legislature to make the bonds lawful investments for our savings banks, has aroused the opposition of many savings banks who think the character of the bonds not up to savings bank requirements. They are to be a first lien on St. Paul terminals and other terminal property; on new equipment, costing \$12,000,000; on 620 miles of road; on first mortgage bonds of 518 miles, and a junior lien on all other railways of the system excluding 501 miles of leased lines.

TO MAKE OVER THE "BIG K" MILL.

A Well Known Washington Heights Building Will Have a New Use.

The big silk mill built by Bernard Loth in 1885 on the Amsterdam avenue block at 150th and 151st street, and known to Washington Heights dwellers as the "Big K" mill, is to be enlarged and remodelled into a store building for the owner. It is a three-story edifice, with a frontage of 199.10 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and has two great wings branching from the main building at an angle north and south and giving it the shape of a gigantic letter "K". The building has been unoccupied during the last two years, and now the owner proposes to build a store building covering the unoccupied part of the big lot.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

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